is dropped.

President Worried.

eign complications and domestic po-

litical troubles has brought great worry

Berlin May See. It is too early to tell what effect the

far and then to balk when the

(Continued from First Page.)

ence of the right to sink vessels carry-

Pope Says Peace Move

ing to the Vatican to take the initiative

in peace, but I believe that the move-

ment must originate in America, which

is the greatest neutral power in the world, and which, up to this time, has maintained a high standard of strict neutrality. I feel that it is only the matter of great national pride that pre-

His holiness asked Miss Addams a number of questions concerning the at-

titude toward peace in a number of the warring countries which she already has visited.

Lad Has "Mirror" Eye.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.-Harold

Lutzk, a seven-year-old boy, has what

the doctors call a "mirror" eye. That is, he sees everything reversed. He

starts af the wrong side of the paper to read or write. It is hereditary. An uncle writes all his characters back-

American Consul Dead.

BERLIN, (via The Hague), June 10.-

American Consul Michelson at Cologne,

died yesterday of pneumonia, according to dispatches to the American embassy

vents an early peace.

The astonishing entanglement of for-

Officials here say frankly that even though Germany should adopt a defant attitude, no one in touch with the inside of the situation believes diplomatic relations can calmly be broken off. The recall of Ambassador Gerard under existing conditions would have to be followed by steps to maintain this country's position. And these steps of necessity would have to be of a nature that would call for action by Germany.

The President and his advisers are hopeful, however, that the German government will be conciliatory. While the note asks assurance that the German government will abide by the recognized principles of international law in the future conduct of its submarine warfare, the President hopes that Germany will be willing to give such assurances. The chief fear expressed is that the withdrawal of Secretary Bryan under

withdrawal of Secretary Bryan under existing conditions will be misunder-atood in Berlin. It is certain that it will stiffen the backs of the military

element.
It is not expected that the German reply will reach this country for another ten days. Ambassador Gerard's communications to his Government, now being carried to Berlin by Meyer now being carried to Berlin by Meyer Gerhard, cannot get there until the latter part of this week. And Count von Bernstorff has impressed upon the German government that the suggestions he has sent are of the most extreme importance. Because of this fact the President will not ask Ambassador Gerard to hurry the reply. He will be instructed to deliver the note and then to keep in touch with note and then to keep in touch with the German government until the re-

ply is complet.

Ambassador Gerard is expected to keep the President well informed of the trend of official opinion. It is certain that the reply to the latest note will be that the reply to the latest note will be passed on by a cabinet council, but it is hoped by Washington officials that the Kaiser will personally shape the communication. If he does they believe that concessions will be made regardless of the position taken by the representatives of the military and naval forces. It is accepted that it is in the Kaiser that the best hopes of America's cause year. cause rest. He has always been friendly to the United States. And it is known in Washington that he, more than any of his subjects, realizes that after the of his subjects, realizes that after the war is over, no matter what the outcome, Germany will find the cordial triendship of the United States useful. While awaiting the eGrman reply, the President will consider the memorandum submitted to him dealing with the British blockade of American trade. For the lest six weeks Secretary of State the last six weeks Secretary of State Bryan has favored sending a note to England which would call on England and France for protection of American property rights as energetically as the United States has asked Germany to United States has asked Germany to protect American human rights. Pressure of an extremely strong sort,

however, is now being brought to bear to have the President act immediately Congressman Webb of North Carolina and other Southern Congressmen who have seen the President lately are au-thority for the statement that the President has promised prompt action. They believe that the note will be prepared and sent forward within the next fortnight. But the President has not permitted his position to be indicated by any authorized statement up to the present time.

If the note is sent forward it will take the position that the limited the president that the limited the president that the limited that the position that the limited the president that the limited that the president that the president that the president has a unknown here.

Americans is unknown here.

Americans is unknown here.

Americans is unknown here.

Americans is unknown here.

take the position that the United States refuses to recognize the unde-fined blockade declared by the allies fined blockade declared by the allies against German commerce. If they want to bottle up the German coast, they will be told, they must do it in an effective manner with a blockading squadron, as is demanded by the laws of the seas. And the United States will decline to recognize any blockade that exists entirely by right of might and is enforced in mid-ocean by the holding up and diverting of peaceful merchant ships into hostile ports contrary to existing law. trary to existing law.

On Neutral Commerce.

And on the position taken by the allies that they can and will interfere neutral Scandinavian countries and to Holland unless guarantees are given that the goods so carried will not get into Germany, the United States will take Germany, the United States will take a much more positive stand. The position of the President, which will be made plain to the allies either immediately or after the German situation is cleared up, will be that interference with non-contraband exports of the United States is unwarranted and a grossiy unfriendly action.

Acting Secretary of State Lansing has compiled all of the data dealing with the British order in council and it will be a very easy matter to prepare the protest when the right time arrives.

Tries to "Boss" Her Street; Gets 30 Days

NEW YORK, June 10 .- "Alas, and all I tried to do was to keep peace in the block," wept Mrs. Annie Nicholson, Magistrate Conwey sentenced her to thirty days in the workhouse for trying to "boss" her street.

Since a viaduct was built over the cong Island Railroad Purvis tsreet has been blocked at one end, and Mrs. Nicholson fiercely contested the su-premacy of the street.

Banker's Son Shoots Self Dead on Lawn

HARTFORD, June 10 .- Sprawled on revolver near by, the body of Lowell G. Stedman, son of H. P. Stedman, banker and broker, was found by his brother, Morgan, who was on his way to

er, Morgan, who was on his way to the garage.

The family insist the shooting was ac-cidental, but the medical examiner gave a verdict of suicide.

Wife in Suit Declares

NEW YORK, June 10.-Katherine kirsch applied to Justice Greenbaum

for a separation from Jacob A. Kirsch, an importer, whose income, she says is \$29,000 a year.

She asserts she had to break up housekeeping because he wanted her to accompany him nightly to Broadway tango parlor and urged her to be friendly with a young widow he met at Arverne.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast for the District of Columbia-Fair tonight and Friday; warmer Fri-Maryland and Virginia-Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy and warmer; light, northerly winds.

TEMPERATURES.

High tide-6:21 a.	TABLE. m. and 7:50 p. m. m. and 1:03 p. m.
-	
# r. m 72	3 p. m 80
1 p. m 72	1 p. m 80
12 noon 70	12 noon 78
11 a. m 66	11 a. m 74
10 a. m 66	10 a. m 74
9 a. m 64	9 a. m 72
6 a. m 62	8 a. m 70
U. S. BUREAU.	

....4:36 | Sun sets ... Light automobile lamps at 8:03 p.n

that the Administration as soon as it has disposed of the German crisis—if it can be disposed of amicably—will direct a strong protest to London against the continued interference TRYING TO BREAK President Hopeful. INTO HIS HOUSE

> American Has Charges Dismissed Through Intervention of Brazilian Minister.

REFUGEES NOW NUMBER 480

Accommodations For Exodus to Vera Cruz Are Best That Consul Can Obtain.

W. P. Moats, an American, shot and killed two Mexicans who were trying to break into his home in Mexico City Tuesday night, the State Department was advised today.

Moats was said to have been arrested, but the Brazilian minister took up his case and succeeded in obtaining his release and the dismissal of all charges against him.

Consul Carothers reported to the State Department that the fight between the Villistas and Carranzistas in the vicinity ow Leon was still on, with the Villistas at present on the offensive.

From Consul Silliman came word

listas at present on the offensive.
From Consul Silliman came word that the refugees on their way from Mexico City to Vera Cruz numbered 489 and that the accommodations provided for them were thte best at the authorities' disposal.
The consul at Montercy sent a request to the Red Cross for 20,000 cakes of soap, needed, he said, for sanitary

of soap, needed, he said, for sanitary

purposes.
That General Obregon had lost his right arm in the fighting with Villistas at Leon was confirmed in dispatches from Vera Cruz to the Carranza from Vera Cruz to the Carranza agency here today.

Obregon was injured by a shell, it was stated, while directing operations on the firing line, but was said to have refused to quit the field until victory—which the Carranzistas claimed—was assured, with the result that his wound nearly cost his life.

Warned after the battle that he was likely to die, he was quoted as saying:

"I am willing to give my life to my country. Tell the first chief I fell doing my duty to the constitutionalist.

country. Tell the first chief I fell do-ing my duty to the constitutionalist cause."

He was declared to be now out of

danger, however. danger, however.

Secretary of War Garrison today ordered the army transport Buford to Tuxtan bar to pick up refugees from Mexico. How many of the refugees are Americans is unknown here.

Rear Admiral Caperton, commander of the navel forces along the Mexican

Determined To Act.

The State Department is in receipt of information today that replies from Carranga and Villa to President Wilson's statement demanding that they "compose their differences" would be conciliatory, but indefinite. Consul Silliman was reported to have advised the department that Carranza is not disposed to be defiant, but believes he should be granted United States recogshould be granted United States recognition. It was intimated that a brief time to complete General Obregon's military success against the Villista armies would be asked by Carranza. While the Administration is determined to dilly-dally no longer with Carranza, there were indications today that the outcome of engagements now in progress in central Mexico might be awaited, the President having fixed no delinite time for compliance with his demands.

Manuel Bonilla, former Madero cabinet officer, was reported today to be

net officer, was reported today to be en route here to personally supplement Villa's answer, expected tomorrow or Saturday. Acting Secretary of State Lansing, it was learned today, and not the Fresident in person, will see and deal with any envoys from Carranza and Villa.

Red Cross plans for famine relief work in Mexico on a considerable scale work in Mexico on a considerable scale are held up pending the formal announcement by Villa, Carranza, and Zapatt whether they will seize food supplies sent by the American relief corps. A few carloads are being sent to northern Mexico, but the real famine center is said to be in Zapata territory, at and near Mexico City.

Seize Opium Found in **British Freight Ships**

NEW YORK, June 10 .- In the quarters occupied by the crews of the British freighters Whitgift and Mattisfont, which are manned by Chinamen, customs inspectors yesterday found large quantities of opium.

On the Mattis font, which came from London, the inspectors found some yen shee and five pounds of gum opium, in addition to a quantity of smoking opium and several dope pipes.

In the bunk of Chow Ting Yuk on the Whitgift, which arrived from Liverthe lawn in the rear of his father's pool, eight tins of smoking opium, worth home on Farmington avenue, with a \$400, were seized. Gum opium and opium pipes also were found. Yuk, a steward, was held in \$2,500 bail for examination June 15.

Tenth Annual Recitals

He Has Tango Habit | were inaugurated last evening at Carroll Institute Hall.

roll Institute Hall.

Those who took part were Somerset Wingate, Robert Hartshorn, Rolland McIntyre, Henry Christiani, Jack Dndley, Charles Membert, Israel Cooperstein, Jennie Greenberg, Natalie Furness, Mary Stitt, Josephine Golden, Nono Doherty and Frieda Hauf.

Recitals will be given tonight and tomorrow at the same place at 8 p. m.

HIS WORK AT ONCE

(Continued from First Page.)

"For the present I intend to limit my efforts to explain my position to the press in statements like these. I do not intend giving any special interviews, and what I say to one newspaper man I will say to all of them."

Mr. Bryan was asked whether he intended using the Chautauqua circuit for expounding his ideas.

"Not for the present, at least," he replied. "In the press I have a wider medium. The lecture platform is too limited to carry very far in a hurry what I shall have to say. I have made no engagements, so far for Chautauqua lectures. Nor will I do so for some time, for several months, at least.

"I have been receiving a flood of telegrams all morning, and I have here a batch of thirty that I have not opened. How long I shall remain in Washington I do not know, but the newspapers can be reached from any point."

Mr. Bryan said his statements for the press would be issued at intervals of a few days, and would aiternate between morning and afternoon newspapers.

When asked the reasons for Ger-

When asked the reasons for Ger-When asked the reasons for Germany's failure to sign the treaty providing for an investigation of international disputes Mr. Bryan said he was glad to talk about that for "anything about treaties I know by heart."

"Three European nations did not sign the treaty, 'he said. "These were Belgium, Austria, and Germany. But the important part about that was that Germany accepted the principles of the

many accepted the principles of the treaty. If I remember aright Arabassa-dor Bernstorff officially acquainted us with Germany's acceptance of the prin-

ciple."
"Did you consider the reference to the Hague tribunal in the German note a hopeful sign," Mr. Bryan was asken, "Yes, but arbitration is a different matter from the investigation provided for in the treaty signed by thirty nations." The former Secretary explained that there was more likelihood of accept-ance of the provision for an investiga-tion and areport than for submission f grievances to the Hague tribunal.

When asked about the possibility of his accepting a position with the Carnegie Feace Foundation, to spread the gospel of international peace, the exsecretary said he had no intention or doing see doing so.
"You will be your own foundation for a while, you mean," one newspaper man remarked.
"That is the chuckled. is the idea, exactly," he

Attention was called to the fact that Japan had not agreed to the treaty negotiated with thirty nations providing for an investigation of international disputes. That was because of the land troubles with Japan at that time." he re-plied. "Japan I believe, also is agree-able to the principle involved."

Lane and Lansing.

Discussion of a successor to Secretary Bryan was confined generally in inside Administration circles to Mr. Lansing and Secretary Lane today. Many of the friends of John Bassett Moore, former counselor, are urging his appointment. but there is one obstacle in his way that seemed insurmountable. Moore retired from the department after friction with Secretary Bryan. The latter is still an immense power in national affairs and Democratic politics. And he and his friends could be depended on to resent any action that would seem to be

a slight upon him. Courselor and Acting Secretary Laning was believed by many to be the resident's real choice. He is nominally a Democrat, but has never worked very hard at politics. But he is a wonderful student of international law, has complete configence of the President, and is of the type-aiready selected by the President to aid him in the Administration. The Chief objection, of course, The chief objection, of course is that he is not a politician. Secre-taries of State usually are and the Democratic leaders would like very much to have a man named who can understand the necessity of patronage understand the necessity of patronage to a party that wants to stay in power. Suggestions that a Republican might be named brought many protests to the White House. It was emphatically stated there, however, that the Presi-dent would keep his party in mind when he finally selects the permanent official which he is required under the law to

do within thirty days.

Although up to the present the mass of comment reaching Washington has been of a sort very unfriendly to Bryan, there were evidences of a change today. His stand is said to have the approval of organized labor. It met with the indersement of the various religious organizations and peace societies. And there was a constant stream of telegraph messengers proceeding to the to within thirty days.

And there was a constant stream of telegraph messengers proceeding to the Calumet place home of the former premier with telegrams from his friends, indorsing his action.

To face the international situation with a united party and a united people backing it would be task enough for any Administration.

But the President and his advisers now are squarely confronted with a low are squarely confronted with a

campaign of speeches and propaganda led by Mr. Bryan.

Yesterday, Mr. Bryan and the Presi-dent parted with affectionate phrases. Mr. Bryan, in talking with his friends, has told them time and again of his affection for the President. But the statement of Mr. Bryan issued yesterday afternoon is taken everywhere to mean that the former Secretary of State intends to sweep all over the country talking, writing, preaching against the course of the Administra-

Mr. Bryan says he will do this because of his great desire to lend "sup-port" to Mr. Wilson. But the Admin-istration leaders do not use this word. They see in Mr. Bryan's course a le-liberate purpose to try to drive the Wilson Administration to the Bryan Given By Music School

The tenth annual recitals of the Christiani Violin and Orchestral School

The tenth annual recitals of the Christiani Violin and Orchestral School

The tenth annual recitals of the In short, the Administration leaders think Mr. Bryan is out, under the guise of a great campaign for peace, to break Wilson and his following, to force them to the Bryan policy if possible, and to shape the Demo-cratic platform and nomination in

Whether Mr. Bryan himself hopes to be the next nominee of his party cannot be said as yet from anything he has But the men in Washlington closest to Mr. Bryan say he will unques-

tionably be a candidate for next year's nomination. He is being encouraged in his advocacy of a different policy toward Germany, and Bryan leaders are said to be on the way to Washington to counsel with him about his plans and theirs. While Bryan leaders are talking about a great underground conspiracy on the part of men close to Wilson to drive Bryan out of the Cabinet, Wilson leaders have been jarred into a realization of the fact that Mr. Bryan's talk of adding the Administration now that he is out of the Cabinet means mischief to the Administration and, as many believe, a big split in the party. Strong words are used among some of the friends of the President today to characterize Mr. Bryan's course. Had he been content to quit the Cabinet and remain silent until the international crisis and passed, they could not have complained. But to have him at once resign at a time when they felt the country should present a united front and then to serve notice that he would use every means at his command as a private citizen to combat the Administration foreign policy, has embittered them. FRANCE CALLS MEN BACK TO FACTORI Admits Lack of Munitions Takes Drastic Action Supply Its Armies. (Continued from First Page.) (Continued from First Page.) (Continued from First Page.) (Continued from First Page.) Cently there seems to have been tablished a close association between the Austrian forces; for the Austrian forces for BACK TO FACTORIES

Admits Lack of Munitions and

(Continued from First Page.)

cently there seems to have been established a close association between the vast German supply works and the Austrian forces; for the Austrians have had ammunition and other material in seemingly limitless quantities.

This munitions situation presages the serious possibility that very shortly the campaign on the Italian front may be developed into the most aggressive among all the allied forces. Italy, courtary to a too widely entertained misapprehension of the facts, has a tremendous capacity for producing munitions of all kinds. Her problem of transporting them to the Seals of war is th ration foreign policy, has embittered It is felt here that it will be but a little white until all pretense of peace between the Wilson and Bryan elements

and anxiety to the President and the men closest to him. But at the same time, they are not showing the least sof war is the least than any of the allied countries must face.

The British failure to produce ammiltions of all kinds. Her problem of transporting them to the seats of war is the least than any of the allied countries must face.

The British failure to produce ammiltions of all kinds. Her problem of transporting them to the seats of war is the least than any of the allied countries must face. The British failure to produce ammunition so fast as it was needed has been the chief cause of recent pessimism in the United Kingdom. The creation of the ministry of munitions headed by Mr. Lloyd-George has been followed by an improvement which is expected to be progressive, and short-ly to enable Britain to meet her own needs, and allow supplies fr America to be sent exclusively

men closest to him. But at the same time, they are not showing the least sign of being swerved from the lines they have laid down.

They realize that Mr. Bryan has a following of strength in the Democratic party, and that in his new pacificiet campaign he will have the backing of peace organizations and other elements in the nation without regard to party. They realize that he will probably have the support of pro-German elements here, despite the fact that the Bryan advocacy of prohibition in the past has displeased German-Americans. But they feel that there will be compensal has which will much more than repay hem for such defections. In other wards, the Administration feels convinced that in the pursuit of a firm international policy it will have the strong and militant backing, not only of the greater share of the Democratic party, but of the people of America, and that if Mr. Bryan goes ahead with the course he has mapped out at this time, while the foreign situation continues acute, he will damage himself much more than he detracts from the real support of the White House. Capacity of United States. It is to be understood that the United States has the greatest latent capacity for making munitions. The greatest essential is shells and heavy guns: and the automobile works of this country are all equipped with the particular sorts of machinery needed to turn out shrapnel castings; while many great iron working plants could be added to the number already engaged in making guns, carriages, etc., for the allied countries. It therefore becomes of supreme importance to the allies that their supplies from this country be expanded and that more and more factories here be set at this task. guns; and the automobile works of Bryan resignation and his open declar-

task.
There has been frequent inquiry as ation for the very course Germany wants this country to pursue will have in Jermany. But the view is held by many that it will be misinterpreted in Berlin for a sign of weakness on the part of this country.

In other words, it is feared that the attitude of Mr. Bryan, who is urging peace, will be the very thing that will cause Germany to flout this country and bring about a break in relations.

There has been frequent inquiry as to what would happen to the allies' ammunition supplies if the United States, suddenly drawn into the war, should feel under necessity of keeping a large share of this country's output at home to furnish our own new army of maybe a million, maybe two million men. The answer as stated today by an official of the Government who is in intimate touch with these problems, is that the United States is not yet in sight of capacity for producing ation for the very course Germany Had Mr. Bryan resigned when he be-gan to differ with the President on the Falaba case, Administration leaders would not have been able to criticise him greatly. But having gone along with the Administration policy thus in sight of capacity for producing these things if necessity shall arise. It could go on producing what the al-lies need, and, by merely turning over more factories to the business of mak-ing munitions, also produce the sup-plies our own forces would require. crisis was at hand, they feel criticism

Increasing Output.

The frank confession of the Russian. French and British authorities that their ammunition is short, is regarded as evidence that they are very sure of remedying the situation very "soon Greater contracts than ever are being plessed in this country; one of \$100,000,000 is reported given to the General Electric Company the present week, which is expected to be parceled out among establishments throughout the East. RULE ON FRYE CASE Japanese munitions works are operating Japanese munitions works are operating under extra force, day and night; Italy is well stocked; Archangel is now open, and American supplies are going in by that short route. A new railroad is reported building from Archangel to the interior of Russia to enable faster movement of supplies. France can quickly increase her output by the lawfully go through prize court. One reason for this, it points out, is that other claims of the neutral and enemy parties interested, additional to the American claims, are to be considered.

In many quarters the continued insistence of the right to sink years! measures indicated in today's Paris dispatch, and England is on the high road to effectiveness in this department.

ence of the right to sink vessels carrying contraband was looked on as foreshadowing the position of the German government in the reply it will make to the new note on the Lusitania case. Whether the refusal to send the case to the prize court is indicative of growing indisposition of the German government to comply with American wishes is a matter of speculation. June Is Showing Boom In Marriage Licenses

The bottom has not dropped out of the marriage license market in Washington as it has in Baltimore and other cities similar to the Capital in size. In Must Originate in U.S. fact, trading in the blissful certificates dispensed by Colonel Kroll, in the clerk's office of the District Supreme ROME, June 10 .- "I stand ready now or Court has been more brisk thus far durat any future time to co-operate with ing June, the "month of brides," than President Wilson in any move that is in the same perio da year ago. destined to bring about European The war in Europe, the new styles in peace," said Pope Benedict XV, when giving an audience to Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, and Dr. Aletta Jacobs, of Holland, who, as representative of the Women's Peace Conference. were given an audience by his holiness. "I realize that the whole world is look-

The war in Europe, the new styles in milady's wardrobe, the tenor of the rejoinder to Germany, and even the additional tariff imposed on weighty nuptial baggage by the Cummins act has thus far failed to check the issuance of marriage licenses, and Colonel Kroll. who is the last word as a hymeneal prognostician, today gave the optimistic forecast that June, 1915, would greatly eclipse the same month last year.

In the first nine days of June, 1914, there were 157 licenses issued here. Up until the closing hour yesterday, Colonel Kroll had issued 163 passports to happiness. Eliminating one Sunday thus far in June, the average daily issue of marriage certificates for the eight days has been in excess of twenty, eight days has been in excess of twenty, and this figure multiplied by the total of twenty-seven week days in June will bring the total in excess of last June, when 509 licenses were issued.

Denver in Training For Compulsory Water Cart

DENVER, June 10.-They're going in training here today for the entry of the compulsory water wagon next year. Buttermilk is the favorite beverage at But it won't be buttermilk that will have cured the German element in Colorado when prohibition arrives January 1, 1916, 'Twill be hate of the English.

Most Colorado breweries, like a good many other industries in the West, are controlled by English capital German controlled by English capital. German barkeeps here stated today they were delighted to serve buttermilk.

Wedding Slippers

For the June Bride.

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Gold Cloth Slipper Makes

-will please the most elite. We are showing a very smart new model in Gold Cloth. We can match any color gown with satin slippers. \$3.00 and up.

Sorosis Boot Shop 1213 FSt. N.W.

MIDDIES NOT HONOR **BOUND, HE ASSERTS**

(Continued from First Page.) men, only such information as he had Takes Drastic Action to given the section taught by him. The information given by him related to advice as to portions of the text-book to which they were to devote special attention. Prof. Cusachs admitted that he had advised the mid-

DR. McDOWELL ASKS **FULL INVESTIGATION**

an improvement which is the way in which his name has been steamer.

brought into the proceedings of the "cribbing scandal" at the Naval Academy. From Newport, where the Ozark now is stationed, Surgeon McDowell has

now is stationed, Surgeon McDowell has telegraphed a vigorous denial of nowspaper reports that connect his name with the examination scandal. In addition, he has asked the Navy Department to investigate the matter immediately, so far as he is concerned.

When informed that his name had been stentioned by Admiral Fullam and Robert Moss, father of Midshipman James E. Moss, as having some possible connection with the alleged sending of Naval Academy examination papers to Midshipman Moss, Dr. McDowell said: "Mr. Moss and Admiral Fullam evidently have been misquoted. I have not been at the Naval Academy for more dently have been misquoted. I have not been at the Naval Academy for more than a year. I have been the medical officer of the United States ship Ozark, and from May, 1914, to January, 1915, we were in Tampico, Mexico. I have not seen or written to Mr. Moss or his son since I left Annapolis, more than a year ago, nor have I been to Annapolis since May, 1914."

May, 1914."
In cross-examining Admiral Fullam at the investigation, Mr. Moss brought out the fact that the reference to Dr. McDowell was entirely casual, and that no charge was made against him in connection with furnishing questions. He also brought out the fact that Dr. Mc-Dowell had been away from the Academy for more than a year.

Germans Caught Fleeing. COPENHAGEN. June 10.-The five

Jerman officers of the wrecked Zeppelin L-2, interned at Elborg, planned an escape, but their scheme was frustrated by the Danish police. Arrangements Friends here of Surgeon Rainh W. by the Danish police. Arrangements had been made for an automobile to convey the prisoners to the coast where they intended to embark on a German

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NEW POTATOES Good, Select Size-Easy to Peel

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